CORSO DI INGLESE SU COMPUTER

ComputerEnglish & COMMUNICATION TASKS

Lezione 23

C64

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Beatrice d'Este
su licenza
ZANICHELLI

COMPUTER ENGLISH & COMMUNICATION TASKS

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Reading

HOROSCOPE

ARIES
(March 21 to April 20)
You are generous and friendly. You eat too many sweets. Sometimes you criticize other friends too much.

TAURUS
(April 21 to May 22)
You are very moody and jump from being very happy to being very depressed. But you are always generous to your friends.

GEMINI
(May 23 to June 21)
You do not like taking advice from others and sometimes you are in a great hurry to take decisions. Always honest and loyal.

CANCER
(June 22 to July 22)
You always know what you want and you do not like failing at things. But sometimes you do not think about other people enough.

LEO
(July 23 to August 22)
You are always ready to help anybody and people like you, but you sometimes lose your temper very quickly.

VIRGO
(August 23 to September 22)
You like success. You are ambitious and sociable but sometimes you prefer the lazy life.

LIBRA
(September 23 to October 22)
You have plenty of confidence in yourself. You are a born leader, helpful and generous. Sometimes you lose your temper in a hurry.

SCORPIO
(October 23 to November 21)
You are independent and active but sometimes you are an unrealistic dreamer.

SAGITTARIUS
(November 22 to December 22)
You are very enthusiastic but sometimes things do not go the way you want. You get depressed easily.

CAPRICORN
(December 23 to January 20)
You are ambitious, cool and deliberate in planning success. Always very active in organizing parties.

AQUARIUS
(January 21 to February 19
You are imaginative and sensitive but not very practical. You are very forgetful!

PISCES
(February 20 to March 20)
You are a bit shy, but sensitive and ready to help your friends.

Read your sign of the Zodiac and write in the columns below the characteristics of your personality that you consider positive or negative.

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE

Listening

Listen to the "Horoscope of the month" and try to find out whether it is a lucky month for you and what your lucky days are.

LANGUAGE WORK

LW1

What's the date today? = Quanti ne abbiamo (Qual è la data) oggi?
It's the second of August. = È il due agosto.

In inglese le date si indicano con i numeri ordinali (primo, secondo, etc.). Avete già incontrato **first** = **primo**, **second** = **secondo** e **third** = **terzo** (v. Unit 15, LW2). Gli altri numeri ordinali (vedi a p. 267) si ottengono aggiungendo **th** ai numeri cardinali.

Esempio: quattro = four quarto = fourth
sette = seven settimo = seventh

Attenzione ad alcune variazioni ortografiche.

Leggi i numeri ordinali a p. 267 e completa questa tavola.

Cardinale		Ordinale
five	diventa	fifth
nine	"	_____
twelve	"	_____
twenty	"	_____
twenty-one	"	_____
thirty	"	_____

Le date si scrivono e si leggono in modo diverso.

Esempio: August the second, nineteen eighty-one (spoken date)
2 August 1981 / August 2nd, 1981 (written date)

Ora scrivi le seguenti date in cifre:

October the twenty-second nineteen thirty-nine

_____

March the tenth ninenteen seventy-one

_____

January the nineteenth nineteen fifty-two

_____

June the seventh nineteen seventy-three

_____

July the fourteenth seventeen eighty-nine

_____

Rileggi il programma "A Coast to Coast Trip" a pag. 175 e scrivi il resoconto del viaggio di Mr e Mrs Cooper in U.S.A. Inizia così: "Last year Mr and Mrs Cooper went on holiday to the U.S.A. The first day they...".

LW2

When's Tim's birthday? = Quando è il compleanno di Tim?
It's on August the tenth. = È il dieci di agosto.

On si usa per indicare il giorno esatto in cui ha avuto luogo un avvenimento (v. Unit 23, LW2 e Unit 28, LW2).

LW3

He plays football. = (Egli) gioca a calcio.
Give him a pair of football shoes. = Dagli un paio di scarpe da football.

Nelle due battute suddette, **he** ed **him** si riferiscono entrambi a Tim. Sono due pronomi personali. **He** è un pronome soggetto ed **him** è un pronome complemento.

a Leggi queste battute da dialoghi già studiati (accanto ad ogni battuta è indicata l'Unità) e sottolinea tutti i pronomi personali complemento presenti nelle frasi.

Esempio:
Here's a present for <u>you</u> (U. 1)

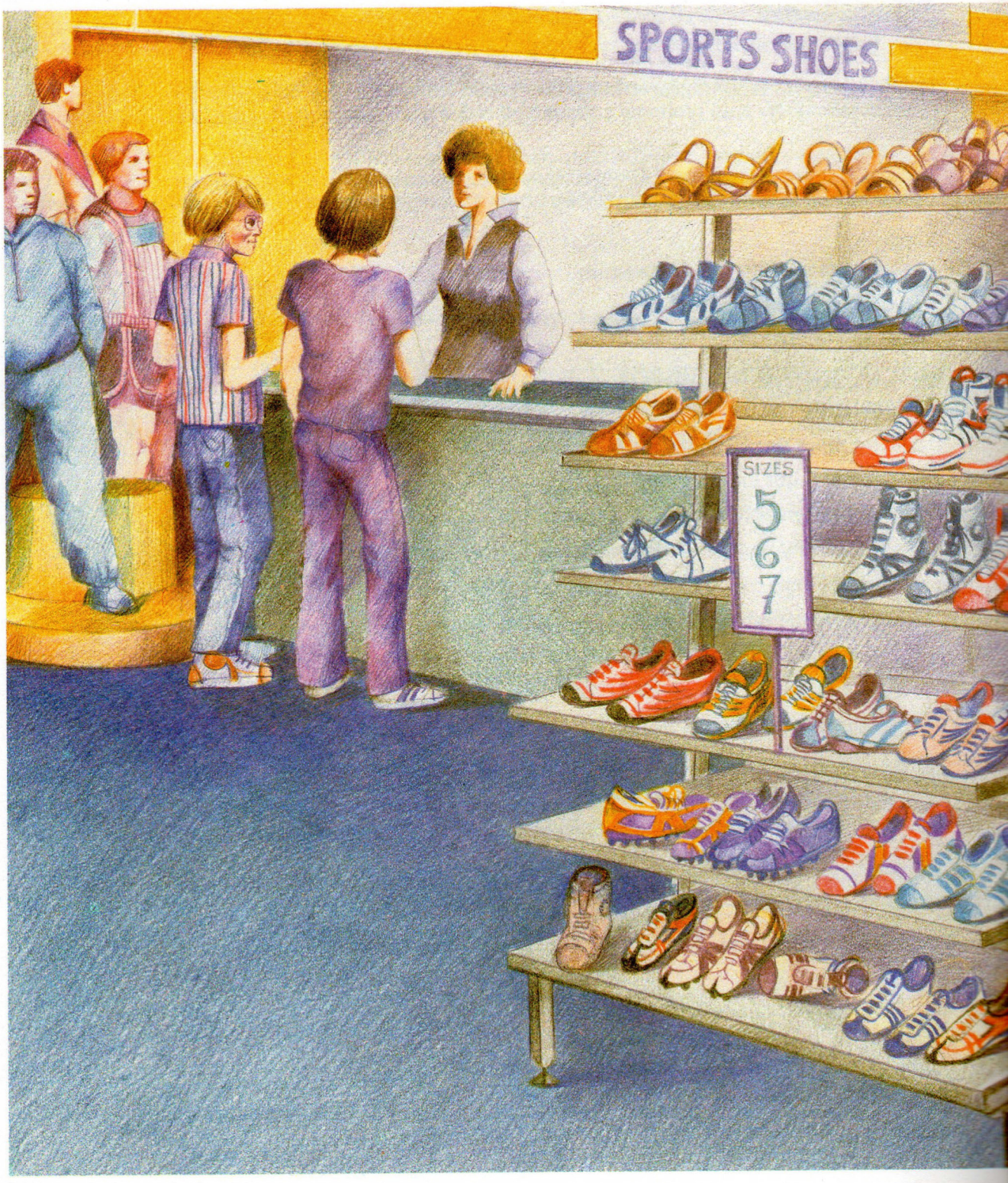
1. Can I play with you? (U. 6)
2. Pass me the ball. (U. 6)
3. Can I speak to him? (U. 8)
4. You know her. (U. 10)
5. Give me a ring tonight. (U. 11)
6. Carol has got them. (U. 12)
7. You can't miss it. (U. 16)
8. Why don't you show us the American slides? (U. 19)
9. Can you help me to fix the screen? (U. 19)
10. Show us the other slides. (U. 20)
11. Tell us about your day, please. (U. 23)
12. Can you answer it, please? (U. 25)
13. What can we get him? (U. 30)

b Rileggi rapidamente i dialoghi indicati in **a** e scrivi nei rettangoli accanto alle battute i nomi dei personaggi o degli oggetti a cui si riferiscono i pronomi personali complemento che hai sottolineato.

c Ora completa la tavola seguente inserendo accanto ad ogni pronome soggetto il corrispondente pronome complemento.

Pronomi personali soggetto	Pronomi personali complemento
I	_____
you	_____
he	_____
she	_____
it	_____
we	_____
they	_____

CAN I HELP YOU?



SHOP ASSISTANT: Hello! Can I help you?

JOHN: Yes. We'd like a pair of football boots, please.

SHOP ASSISTANT: Yes. What size?

JOHN: Five.

SHOP ASSISTANT: Here you are. These are good ones.

PETER: Er... How much are they?

SHOP ASSISTANT: £11.

PETER: Oh, dear! That's very expensive! Have you got a cheaper pair? What about those ones over there?

SHOP ASSISTANT: Ah... those... yes... Er... Let me see. They cost £9.

JOHN: Yes. That's better. But I'm afraid they're too big. We need a smaller size.

SHOP ASSISTANT: Oh, sorry! You're right. They're size 6. Here's size 5.

JOHN: What do you think Peter?

PETER: Er... I think they look fine.

JOHN: Well, we'll take them, please.

TASK 1

Ask and talk about sizes

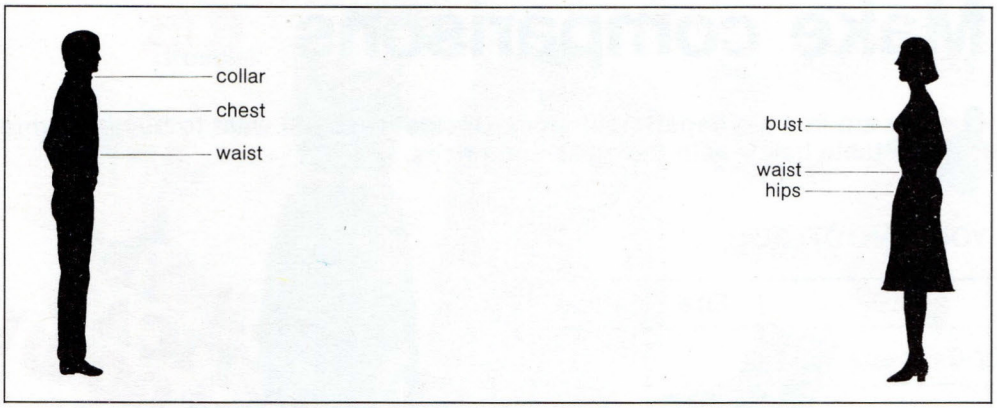
BRITISH MEASURES		CONTINENTAL MEASURES	
″ inches	′ feet	cm	m
1″		2,5	
6″		15	
8″		20	
10″		25	
12″	1′	30	
24″	2′	60	
36″	3′	90	
48″	4′	120	1,2
60″	5′	150	1,5
72″	6′	180	1,8
1 inch (1″) = approx. 2,5 cm 1 foot (1′) = approx. 30 cm			

a Read "British and Continental Measures" and complete the table below with the heights (in **ft** and **ins**) of the people mentioned.

HEIGHT		Cont. (metric) system	Brit. system
	Peter	1.50	5′
	Carol	1.48	
	John	1.55	
	Mike	1.40	
	Tim	1.60	
	Janet	1.52	
	Chris	1.80	
	Barbara	1.75	
	Sue	1.82	
	YOU		

b Ask and answer.

A: How tall is Peter?
B: He's five foot (5′) tall.



BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL SIZES

Teenagers' clothes (dresses, jackets, jeans, pullovers)	British	8		10		12	14	16
	Bust	cm in 74 30		cm in 80 32		cm in 86 35	cm in 91 36	cm in 97 38
	Waist	58 23		64 25		66 26	71 28	76 30
	Hips	80 32		84 34		92 36	97 38	102 40
	Continental	38		40		42	44	46
Shoes	British Continental	3 36	4 37	5 38	6 39	7 41	8 42	9 43
Socks	British Continental	8½ I	9 II	9½ III	10 IV	10½ V	11 VI	
Shirts	British Continental	14 36	14½ 37	15 38	15½ 39	16 41	16½ 42	17 43

c Read the table with "British and Continental Sizes" and fill in the table below with your own sizes.

	YOU	LAURA
Dresses (for girls)		
Jackets		
Shoes		
Shirts		
Socks		
Jeans/Trousers		

d Ask Laura and answer.

YOU: What size shoes do you take?
LAURA: _____.

TASK 2

Make comparisons

a You are in a big department store. Decide what you want to buy and write it in the table below with the sizes and prices.

YOU WANT TO BUY:

	Size	Price

jeans sizes 8-10-12-14

b Fill the table below asking Laura these questions:

– What did you buy?
– What size?
– How much was it/were they?

LAURA BOUGHT:

	Size	Price

pullovers

sizes 8-10-12-14

shoes sizes 4-5-6-7-8

C Compare what you have bought with what your partner has bought. Use sentences from the following table.

My	shirt pullover dress	is	bigger. smaller. cheaper. better.
Your	shoes jeans socks	are	

TASK 3

Express opinions
Talk about height and age

Height: 1.50
Age: 13

Ht: 1.48
Age: 12

Ht.: 1.55
Age: 13

Ht.: 1.40
Age: 11

Ht.: 1.60
Age: 14

Ht.: 1.52
Age: 12

Ht.: 1.80
Age: 21

Ht.: 1.75
Age: 20

Ht.: 1.82
Age: 19

HEIGHT	AGE
tall-taller/short-shorter	old-older/young-younger

Use these expressions: I think _____

I'm sure _____

Example:

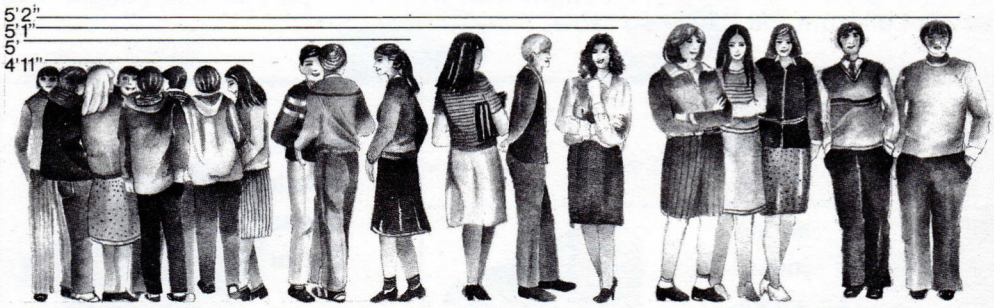
> A: I think Peter is taller than Mike.
> B: Yes, and Mike is shorter than John.
> A: Yes, but I'm sure Mike is younger than John and Peter.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

Enquiry

Take notes of the heights (using British measures) of all your friends. Then prepare a graph with the results.

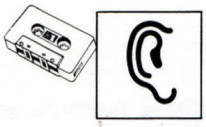
Example:



6 boys 2 girls 2 boys 1 girl 1 boy 2 girls 2 boys 3 girls

Listening

Listen to the dialogue and try to find out what Mrs Cooper is biying and the price of what she buys.



LANGUAGE WORK

LW1

I want a smaller size. = Voglio una misura più piccola.

Small = piccolo / small [**er**] = [**più**] **piccolo.**

Il comparativo di maggioranza si forma in genere con l'aggiunta del suffisso **er**.

Old-older / short-shorter / young-younger / cheap-cheaper / tall-taller

ATTENZIONE: **big-bigger**

Alcuni aggettivi hanno il comparativo irregolare: **good-better / bad-worse**

Peter is taller [**than**] **Mike. = Peter è più alto** [**di**] **Mike.**

Il secondo termine del comparativo di maggioranza è sempre introdotto da **than**.

Guarda i disegni di pagina 278, 279 e 280 e fai dei paragoni.
Es.: green dress / violet dress (**cheap**).
The green dress is cheaper than the violet dress.

1. Jeans/dresses (**cheap**).
2. Green pullover/yellow pullover (**big**).
3. Girls' shoes/boys' shoes (**small**).
4. Brown shoes/black shoes (**cheap**).
5. Blue socks/red socks (**small**).
6. Violet dress/yellow dress (**big**).
7. Red pullover/green pullover (**small**).
8. Shirts/pullovers (**cheap**).
9. Peter/Carol (**old**).
10. Carol/John (**young**).
11. Tim/Peter (**tall**).
12. Mike/John (**short**).
13. John/Peter (**tall**).
14. Janet/Tim (**young**).
15. Chris/John (**old**).

LW2

These = questi/e e **those = quelli/e** sono le forme plurali di **this** e **that** (v. Unit 15, LW2).

LW3

1. [**That**] **pullover is very expensive. = [Quel] pullover è molto caro.**
2. **I think** [**that**] **they look fine. = Credo** [**che**] **siano belle.**

Nella frase 1. **that** è un aggettivo dimostrativo, mentre nella frase 2. è una congiunzione. Quando **that** ha valore di congiunzione viene spesso omesso, specialmente nella lingua parlata.

Es.: **I think they look fine. = Credo che siano belle.**
I'm afraid they are too big. = Temo che siano troppo grandi.

GOING BY TUBE

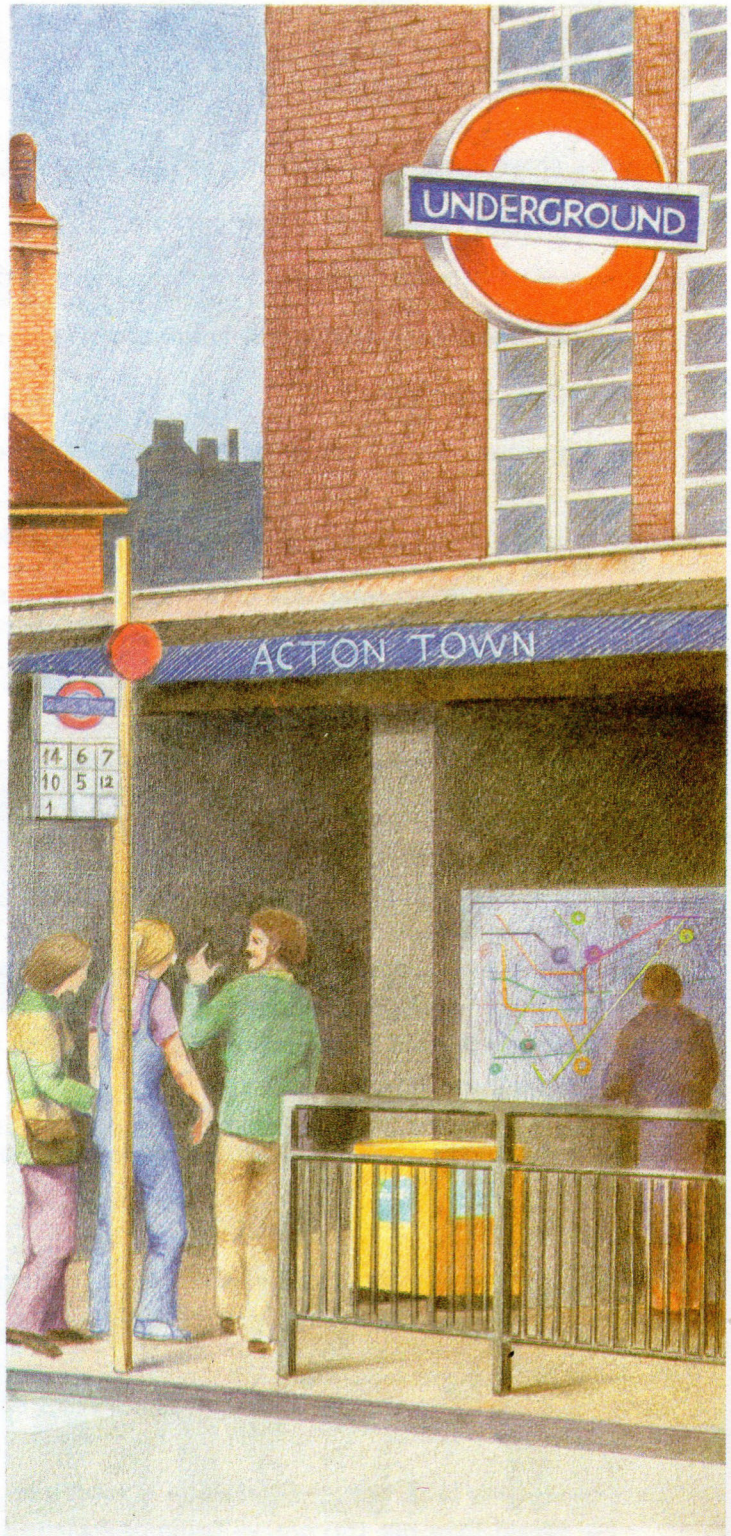
Chris, Barbara and Sue are going to a pop concert at the "Criterion" in Piccadilly Circus.

CHRIS: Hurry up, girls! It's late!

SUE: Is it? Let's go by tube.

CHRIS: O.K. But it's more expensive than the bus.

BARBARA: Yes, but it's faster. I prefer travelling by tube. It takes less than half an hour.



Sei sicuro di aver capito bene il dialogo che si riferisce al LISTENING di pag. 264? Riascoltalo seguendo la trascrizione riportata qui sotto.

Listening (p. 264)

Testo della registrazione

Listen to the "Radio News" and fill in the table in your book.

Announcer:

The time is now eight o'clock and here is the news on Radio 1. Early this morning, at about six, there was an accident in High Street. A lorry overturned at the junction of High Street and Windsor Road. It was raining and the road was very slippery. Luckily there were no people on the pavement and the driver, Mr Derrick, was only slightly injured. He was taken to hospital and they say he will recover in five days...

Type of accident	car accident
Name of people involved	Mr Derrick
Name of the road	High Street

AVVERTENZA

Il lato B della cassetta
COMMUNICATION TASKS
allegata a questo numero
dovrà essere utilizzato
con il TASK 4 della lezione 11
(dettati 1 e 2) e il TASK 4
della lezione 12 (dettato 3).